AMERICAN ORGAN.

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

JOSIAH MELVIN.

LY PAPER, 10 CENTS A WEEK, OR \$5 A YEAR; WEEKLY PAPER, \$2 A YEAR, In Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISIN

at a mass meeting of the citizens of aington, on the 27th day of September present the general sentiments of the American party" in this city, and will doubt-

pelpie of a separation of Church and State—in which practice plans, American Cabolica sincers by concern while so the other hand, the Papal Church abroady control of the Church and the Control of Colesines of the criff to the ecclesiant and colestine of colesines of the criff to the ecclesiant and colestine of colesines of the criff to the ecclesiant and colesines of the criff to the ecclesiant and colesions of the colesions of

"AMERICAN ORGAN,"

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1854.

one store, to which additions are constantly made of everything that is new and convenient. Housekeepers and those who are about commencing may rest assured of finding the goods as cheep as elsewhere, with a great saving of time, trouble, and vexation of dealing in many stores.

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We note the heading of what we keep:

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O CLAIMANTS.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims be Congress and other branches of the government uding commissioners under treaties, and the va

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can be had this side of the manufactories.
Locks, Himges, Bolts, Screws, direct from the factories.
Locks with mineral, porcelain, silvered, glass, and plated knobs.
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Brass Butt Hinges for house and ship use.
Silver-plated Hinges for parlor doors.
Plant's and Parker's patent Shutter Hinges.
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Patent spring Balances, tea and counter Scales, from 4 to 260 pounds.
Plain, fancy, and enameled Canvass, for carriago Covers and Curtains.
Patent spring Balances, tea and counter Scales, from 4 to 260 pounds.
Plain, fancy, and enameled Canvass, for carriago Covers and Curtains.
Patent Scales, up to 1,500 pounds.
Plain, fancy, and enameled Ca Locks with mineral, porcelain, silvered, glass, and

An Important Speech from John M. Principles, and Objects of the Native

American Party. Delaware city, made a long and eloquent speech of the Know-Nothings, of which we find owing outline in the Delaware Journal:

I came here to-day, said Mr. C., for the purpose of stating how far I was willing to suistain the new party organization, known by the name of the American party, in this State. I have stuended but a single political-meeting this year, and that was a meeting held in this town by a small number of the old Whig party, which determined, by a very decided vote, that no Whig ticket should be run in this State at the approaching election. The reasons for adopting that resolution were then fully given, the principal one being that the Whigs of the other counties of the State had refused to form any ticket, or to join in electing any Whig State ticket whatever. This was the result of a state of things well understood here. There were not enough Whigs in the State to offer any reasonable prospect of electing a Whig ticket. We are left, therefore, to choose between the American and Democratic parties—old party lines are to a great extent obliterated. The American ticket is made up of men of both the ancient parties. The Democratic ticket excludes all but Democrats. On the 4th of last month, the Americans met at the capitol of the State and formed a platform, upon which they have organized their new party. It is liberal and fair. It proclaims the principle of religious toleration in the words of the Constitution itself. There is no bigotry, no proscription to be found in it. It leaves all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, proclaims no religious test for office, and asserts liberty of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, as constituting the very basis of the new organization. It denies the right of aliens to vote without naturalization, and proclaims the doctrine that Americans should rule their own country. It welcomes all virtuous and good men, emigrating from foreign countries to our shores to seek an asylum from oppression, among us. Though I was not present at the time the resolutions of the meeting were adopted, yet they meet with my most hearty concurrence and ap

members of the Order of United Americans. Whatever may be the principles of the Know-Nothings of other States, we are bound to believe that the principles of the Order in Delaware are in perfect accordance both with the spirit and the letter of the resolutions adopted in Dover on the 4th of October; because they were present in great numbers at the meeting held on that day—assisted in the formation of the platform itself, and it was adopted, and after full deliberation, without one dissenting voice. We have reason, therefore, to know that if there be anything proscriptive, bigoted, or unprincipled among the Know-Nothings of other States, it is not to be found in the creed of the party principles of the Americans of Delaware.

am not and never have been a member of the Know-Nothing society or any other secret-society. Opposed to all proscription of men for the sake of their religious opinions, I have freely avowed my determination not to support for public office, any men who should evince a determination to deny to others the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; and referring to

to cast in the election of the Senator of that State, I would throw them all for James Shields, such is my opinion of that man. But if another James Shields, equally worthy, patriotic, and able, were to present himself as his opponent, born an American on the soil here, I would prefer him to the foreigner, though a naturalized citizen. If any man differs from that opinion he is at perfect liberty to do so, but I do not, envy him in his claims to true American and patriotic feelings. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, for my sentiments have before been publicly expressed.

You will understand me, therefore, fellow-citizens, as standing on the platform adopted by the Americans, at Dover, on the 4th day of last month, and no other which in any degree conflicts with it. I will not support for office a man who claims to be a Native American, unless he plants himself on that platform. If he seeks my vote, he must do it by professing my principles. He must not tell me that some other party besides the American party here has nominated him for the office. He must come out plainly, and say that he asks support on the principles of the Americans at the capital, when they met last month publicly in the State Convention. If he asks the support of the American party, he has no right to accept, without our consent, a nomination from another party, professing principles of month of the month of the office.

tion. If he asks the support of the American party, he has no right to accept, without our consent, a nomination from another party, professing principles which we, as Americans, have never adopted. I did not come here to make a ticket—I leave all that to others. I only came to explain the grounds on which I shall act.

A party formed oh these principles must necessarily be thoroughly national, and not sectional in its character. It can have no geographical divisions. No parallel of latitude or longitude can divide it into discordant fragments to form the elements of future separation and civil war. Ignoring the slavery question as a proper element of party organization, and as utterly unfitted for party combinations, it would refuse to test the suitableness of any men for public office, by the question whether he was for or against the mere extension of slavery the slavery question as a proper element of party organization, and as atterly unfitted for party combinations, it would refuse to test the suitableness to do any men for public office, by the question whether he was for or against the mere extension of slavery in some territory of the United States, always content to leave that, as well as every other domestic question, to the people of that Territory, who alone ought to have the right to decide it, as soon as sufficient numbers have settled there to form a respectable commonwealth. Non-intervention is the principle on which they have acted. Their practice and their professions have never agreed on this subject. True, non-intervention would have left the people of Nebraska and Kansas, after a suitable number of peopla had amigrated to those territories, to have elected their own Governor, as well as their Legislature, and would have left the question whether, under the constitution and existing laws and treaties, a slaveholder could safely carry his slaves to those territories, as a question to be decided solely by the courts of the United States, and not by a Legislature elected only by a handful of squatters, including every alien who may choose to go there from Europe. True non-intervention would have denied all power in an executive appointed at Washington to veto the acts of a Territorial Legislature, as well as all power in Congress to supervise its decisions on that question.

I shall not again discuss the merits of the New and the scaused all the violent excitement in the boson of the North which I publicly predicted in may place in the Senate. I said there it would prove liquidicious, and eminently tend to alleration between the North and South. Yet I had no Northern prejudices against the repeal of the Missouri compromise line—a line established by the act of 1820. I never learned from the Vilgs of ancient days that this law was a part of their party creed. It is well known that, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. I reported a bill

strengthen when have never heart another. I have repeatedly such that before their naturalization, they should not be permitted to govern this country when deckring their intention, nor at any conditions of the permitted of the strength o

vote, which was formerly always given for protecting duties on manufactures, was then as freely given to repeal the moderate protecting duty of only 20 per cent. on grain and breadstuffs, wool, sheep, &c.—in short everything a Delaware farmer can produce. What kind of Whig principle was there in that vote? The same vote was given to the homestead and graduation bills, whose tendency is to depopulate the old States, and give away the public domain to foreigners without regard to character abroad or at home. The same vote was given to authorize aliens to vote in the territories. Under these circumstances, I say unhesitatingly, that I prefer party association with men other than those, and that I would not be dragged on in their company by the name of Whig or any other name. They abandoned the principles of my past public life, and now if I can find no other men ready to sustain American principles, I would prefer to stand outside of any party organized whatever.

I do not expect the new party to agree with me in the research in the control of the principles.

ganized whatever.

I do not expect the new party to agree with in in everything. I do not expect it to be either Whig or a Democratic party. But if I am to as with it at all, it must stand by the principles t which I have referred.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF COUNT RAOUSSET.—By way of Los Angeles we have dvices from Guaynas to September 1. The Los evolution in Guayamas and the execution of Count

Boulbon. Of the origin of the fight, the Star gives the following particulars, which are new:

There had been previous difficulties between some of Raousset's companions and the loose Sonoranians in the streets; the French suffered many insults, and other foreigners came in also for their share. Major Roman, the American consul, was grossly outraged on the 12th day of July, by two Sonoranians, in going from the dwelling of Senor Ortiz to his own house, who followed him, one calling upon the other to shoot him; a sister of one of them, who is married to an American consul; their reply was, "No matter whether he is an American or not." The day before the battle, particularly, the French had been subjected to these insults, and it is not yet certain that these were not the immediate cause of it, instead of a preconceived determination on the part of the French. The Circumstances seem to favor this supposition. Up to the very day of the fight, they had received their daily pay of seventy-five cents to each private and a dollar to the officers.

Of Raousset, the Star says:

"He delivered his sword to the sister of Calvo, the French Consul, being unwilling to be disarmed by a Mexican. She asked him for his pistol, but this he said he would retain for himself. The Count might easily have escaped, as there was a little schooner there which is and to have belonged to him; but he said he would never leave one of his countrymen behind. A general order had previously been published by Santa Anna, as we understand, requiring Count Raousset to be arrested in any department where he might land, and immediately be put to death.

"Before the council of war, by whom he was sentenced to be shot, Count Raousset was asked to confess his guilt; his reply was, that "to God only would he confess, but he would make a defense if it his case were before a different tribunal." His signet ring, bearing the arms of his family, he presented to the officer of the Mexican army who defended him on his trial, Don Francisco Borunda. His red hunti

m some ten casela, whose d' He had gathered around casela, whose d' deserters from merchant ain for th' rotion was scarcely inferior to set m' cir chief. At this period Count de Raousch afth have been seen any morning at six ook at the foot of Long Wharf, clad in a red dannel shirt and a pair of top boots, and puffing